ATTACHMENT B
Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

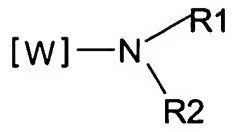
1-26. (Cancelled)

27. (New) New medicament comprising, in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, an antipsychotic or an antidepressant (A), which, on its own, has an undesirable effect of a gain in body weight or sedation, and an antagonist and/or inverse agonist (B) of the histamine H_3 receptor, the antipsychotic or antidepressant being present in the medicament in a therapeutically effective amount for the antipsychotic or antidepressant effect sought, and the antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor being present in a therapeutically effective amount for ensuring at least one of the following three effects: suppression or at least limitation of the undesirable effect of weight gain, suppression or limitation of the undesirable effect on alertness, increase in the procognitive effect of the treatment.

28. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, wherein the antipsychotic or antidepressant has an undesirable effect of a gain in body weight and/or sedation due principally to a histamine (H_1) antagonistic effect.

29. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, wherein the antipsychotic or antidepressant (A) is selected from the group formed by olanzapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, mirtazapine, paroxetine, amitriptyline, aripiprazole and carbamazepine.

30. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, wherein the antagonist/inverse agonist (B) of histamine at the H_3 receptor is a compound corresponding to the formula (I)



(I)

in which

W is a residue which, when it is attached to an imidazole ring in the 4 (5)-position, confers on such a molecule an antagonist or inverse agonist activity at the histamine H_3 receptor,

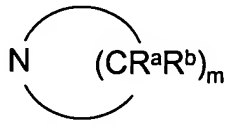
R^1 and R^2, which may be identical or different, each represent, independently,

. a C1-C6 alkyl or a cycloalkyl,

or, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,

- a saturated nitrogen-containing ring

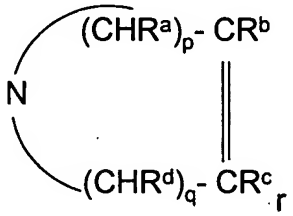
i)



in which m is from 2 to 8 or

a non-aromatic unsaturated nitrogen-containing ring

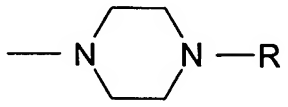
ii)



in which p and q independently are from 0 to 3 and r is from 0 to 4, provided that p and q are not simultaneously 0 and that $2 \leq p+q+r \leq 8$,

R^{a-d} being, independently, a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl group, a cycloalkyl or an alkoxycarbonyl or

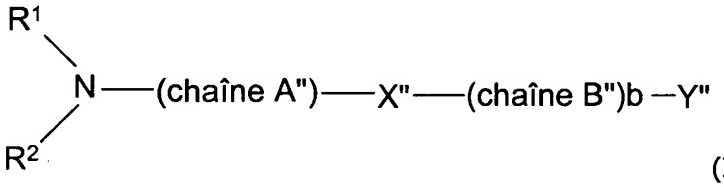
- a morpholino group or
- an N-substituted piperazino group



R being a C1-C6 alkyl group, cycloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkanoyl or an aroyl group,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

31. (New) Medicament according to claim 30, wherein compound (B) corresponds to formula (II)



(II)

in which:

b = 0 or 1,

i) R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula (I)

ii) the chain A″ is selected from the linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the saturated hydrocarbon chain optionally being interrupted by a hetero atom which may be a sulphur atom,

iii) X″ is selected from the oxygen and sulphur atoms, –NH-, -NHCO-, -N(alkyl)CO-, -NHCONH, -NH-CS-NH-, -NHCS-, -O-CO-, -CO-O-, -OCONH-, -OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene), -OCONH-CO-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SO-, -CO-, -CHOH-, -N(saturated or unsaturated alkyl), -S-C(=NY″)—N-Y″-, in which the Y″s may be identical or different, and –NR‴C(=NR″‴)-NR'‴, in which R‴ and R'‴ denote a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl radical and R″‴ denotes a hydrogen atom or another

powerful electronegative group which may be selected from a cyano or COY_1'' group, Y_1'' denoting an alkoxy group;

iv) the chain B″ is selected from an aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkanoyl group; a linear alkylene chain $-(CH_2)_n-$, n being from 1 to 5, or a branched alkylene chain containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, the alkylene chain optionally being interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulphur atoms; and a $-(CH_2)_{n''}-O-$ or $-CH_2)_{n''}-S-$ group in which n'' is 1 or 2; and

v) Y″ is selected from a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; a bicycloalkyl group; a cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group optionally substituted by a phenyl group; a heterocyclic radical having 5 or 6 elements containing one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen and sulphur, the heterocyclic radical optionally being substituted; and a bicyclic radical resulting from the fusion of a benzene ring to a heterocycle as defined above;

or

ii') the chain A″ is selected from a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylene group $-(CH_2)_{n''}-$ in which n″ is an integer from 1 to 8; a linear or branched alkenylene group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkynylene group comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

iii') the group X″ is selected from –OCONH-, OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene)-, -OCO-, -OCOSNH-, $-CH_2-$, -O-, $-OCH_2CO-$, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, an amine or a saturated or unsaturated alkyl;

iv') the chain B″ is selected from the saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylenes comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and $-(CH_2)_{n''}$(hetero atom)- where the hetero atom is preferably an oxygen or sulphur atom; n″ being an integer from 1 to 5; and

v') the group Y″ represents a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the halogen atoms, OCF_3, CHO, CF_3, $SO_2N(alkyl)_2$ such as $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$, NO_2, S(aryl), SCH_2(phenyl), a linear or branched alkene, a linear or branched alkyne optionally

substituted by a trialkylsilyl radical,
-O(alkyl)-, -O(aryl), -CH_2CN, a ketone, an aldehyde, a sulphone, an acetal, an alcohol, a C_1-C_6 alkyl, -CH=CH-CHO, -C(alkyl)=N-OH, -C(alkyl)=N-O(alkyl) and other ketone derivatives, -CH=NOH, -CH=NO(alkyl) and other aldehyde derivatives, -C(alkyl)=NH-$CONH_2$, and O-phenyl or the group
–OCH_2(phenyl), -C(cycloalkyl)=NOH, -C(cycloalkyl)=N-O(alkyl); an optionally substituted heterocycle, a cycloalkyl; a bicyclic group and preferably a norbornyl group; a phenyl ring fused to a heterocycle comprising a nitrogen hetero atom or to a carbocycle or to a heterocycle having a ketone function; a linear or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyne comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and especially from 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl mono- or polysubstituted by phenyl groups which are unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted; a phenyl alkyl ketone in which the alkyl group is linear or branched or cyclic; a substituted or unsubstituted benzophenone; a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched or cyclic phenyl alcohol; a linear or branched alkene; a piperidyl group; a phenyl cycloalkyl group; a polycyclic group, especially a fluorenyl group, a naphthyl or polyhydronaphthyl group or an indanyl group; a phenol group; a ketone or a ketone derivative; a diphenyl group, a phenoxyphenyl group; a benzyloxyphenyl group, -CN, -alkyl,
-aryl, -alkylCOalkyl, -COOalkyl, -COalkyl, -COaryl, -COaralkyl, -COcycloalkyl,
-OH, -alkyl(OH), -alkyl(Oalkyl), -NHCOalkyl, -NH2,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

32. (New) Medicament according to claim 30, wherein the group Y″ is a phenyl group substituted by a halogen atom.

33. (New) Medicament according to claim 30, wherein the compound (B) is 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether (BF2649), or its pharmaceutically

acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

34. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, characterized in that compound (B) is an imidazole derivative.

35. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, wherein the proportions of compound (A) with respect to compound (B) are from 5 to 100 mg of compound (B) for 0.5 to 50 mg of compound (A).

36. (New) Medicament according to claim 27, suitable for oral administration.

37. (New) Medicament according to claim 36 in the form of tablets, capsules, powder or a drinkable preparation.

38. (New) Medicament according to claim 33, in particular in the form of a tablet, capsule or drinkable preparation combining from 5 to 80 mg of compound (BF2649) with from 3 to 20 mg of olanzapine.

39. (New) Medicament according to claim 33, in particular in the form of a tablet, capsule or drinkable preparation combining from 5 to 80 mg of compound (BF2649) with from 0.5 to 10 mg of risperidone.

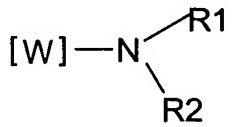
40. (New) Medicament according to claim 33, in particular in the form of a tablet, capsule or drinkable preparation combining from 5 to 80 mg of compound (BF2649) with from 10 to 30 mg of aripiprazole.

41. (New) Method to prevent or correct the undesirable effects of a psychiatric treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant on weight gain and/or alertness which are caused or may be caused by said treatment or in order to potentiate the therapeutic effects of said treatment on the cognitive sphere comprising administering

an antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor (B) to complement said psychiatric treatment to a patient in need thereof.

42. (New) Method to prevent or correct epilepsy and/or the convulsions which are caused or may be caused by the treatment with an antipsychotic or an antidepressant comprising administering an antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor (B) to be administered to complement said psychiatric treatment to a patient in need thereof.

43. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein the antagonist/inverse agonist (B) of histamine at the H_3 receptor is a compound corresponding to formula (I)



(I)

in which

W is a residue which, when it is attached to an imidazole ring in the 4 (5)-position, confers on such a molecule an antagonist or inverse agonist activity at the histamine H_3 receptor,

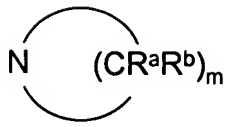
R^1 and R^2, which may be identical or different, each represent, independently,

. a C1-C6 alkyl or a cycloalkyl,

or, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,

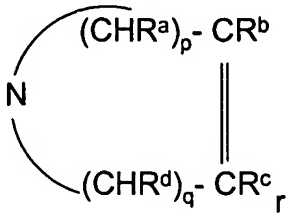
- a saturated nitrogen-containing ring

i)



in which m is from 2 to 8 or

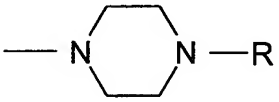
a non-aromatic unsaturated nitrogen-containing ring

ii) 

in which p and q independently are from 0 to 3 and r is from 0 to 4, provided that p and q are not simultaneously 0 and that $2 \leq p+q+r \leq 8$,

R^{a-d} being, independently, a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl group, a cycloalkyl or an alkoxycarbonyl or

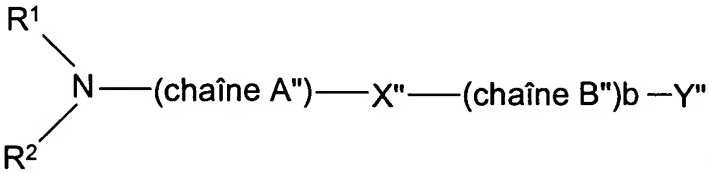
- a morpholino group or
- an N-substituted piperazino group



R being a C1-C6 alkyl group, cycloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkanoyl or an aroyl group,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

44. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein compound (B) corresponds to formula (II)



(II)

in which:

b = 0 or 1,

i) R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula (I)

ii) the chain A″ is selected from the linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the saturated hydrocarbon chain optionally being interrupted by a hetero atom which may be a sulphur atom,

iii) X″ is selected from the oxygen and sulphur atoms, –NH-, -NHCO-, -N(alkyl)CO-, -NHCONH, -NH-CS-NH-, -NHCS-, -O-CO-, -CO-O-, -OCONH-, -OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene), -OCONH-CO-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SO-, -CO-, -CHOH-, -N(saturated or unsaturated alkyl), -S-C(=NY″)—N-Y″-, in which the Y″s may be identical or different, and –NR‴C(=NR″‴)-NR'‴, in which R‴ and R'‴ denote a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl radical and R″‴ denotes a hydrogen atom or another powerful electronegative group which may be selected from a cyano or COY_1″ group, Y_1″ denoting an alkoxy group;

iv) the chain B″ is selected from an aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkanoyl group; a linear alkylene chain $–(CH_2)_n$-, n being from 1 to 5, or a branched alkylene chain containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, the alkylene chain optionally being interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulphur atoms; and a $–(CH_2)_{n‴}$-O- or $–(CH_2)_{n‴}$-S- group in which n‴ is 1 or 2; and

v) Y″ is selected from a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; a bicycloalkyl group; a cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group optionally substituted by a phenyl group; a heterocyclic radical having 5 or 6 elements containing one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen and sulphur, the heterocyclic radical optionally being substituted; and a bicyclic radical resulting from the fusion of a benzene ring to a heterocycle as defined above;

or

ii') the chain A″ is selected from a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylene group $–(CH_2)_{n″}$- in which n″ is an integer from 1 to 8; a linear or branched alkenylene group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkynylene group comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

iii') the group X″ is selected from –OCONH-, OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene)-, -OCO-, -OCOSNH-, -CH_2-, -O-, -OCH_2CO-, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, an amine or a saturated or unsaturated alkyl;

iv') the chain B″ is selected from the saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched C2-C6 alkylenes comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and -$(CH_2)_{n''}$(hetero atom)- where the hetero atom is preferably an oxygen or sulphur atom; n″ being an integer from 1 to 5; and

v') the group Y″ represents a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the halogen atoms, OCF_3, CHO, CF_3, $SO_2N(alkyl)_2$ such as $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$, NO_2, S(aryl), SCH_2(phenyl), a linear or branched alkene, a linear or branched alkyne optionally substituted by a trialkylsilyl radical, -O(alkyl)-, -O(aryl), -CH_2CN, a ketone, an aldehyde, a sulphone, an acetal, an alcohol, a C_1-C_6 alkyl, -CH=CH-CHO, -C(alkyl)=N-OH, -C(alkyl)=N-O(alkyl) and other ketone derivatives, -CH=NOH, -CH=NO(alkyl) and other aldehyde derivatives, -C(alkyl)=NH-$CONH_2$, and O-phenyl or the group –OCH_2(phenyl), -C(cycloalkyl)=NOH, -C(cycloalkyl)=N-O(alkyl); an optionally substituted heterocycle, a cycloalkyl; a bicyclic group and preferably a norbornyl group; a phenyl ring fused to a heterocycle comprising a nitrogen hetero atom or to a carbocycle or to a heterocycle having a ketone function; a linear or branched alkyl comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyne comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and especially from 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl mono- or polysubstituted by phenyl groups which are unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted; a phenyl alkyl ketone in which the alkyl group is linear or branched or cyclic; a substituted or unsubstituted benzophenone; a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched or cyclic phenyl alcohol; a linear or branched alkene; a piperidyl group; a phenyl cycloalkyl group; a polycyclic group, especially a fluorenyl group, a naphthyl or polyhydronaphthyl group or an indanyl group; a phenol group; a ketone or a ketone derivative; a diphenyl group, a phenoxyphenyl group; a benzyloxyphenyl group, -CN, -alkyl, -aryl, -alkylCOalkyl,

-COOalkyl, -COalkyl, -COaryl, -COaralkyl, -COcycloalkyl, -OH, -alkyl(OH), -alkyl(Oalkyl), -NHCOalkyl, -NH2,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

45. (New) Method according to claim 43, wherein the group Y″ is a phenyl group substituted by a halogen atom.

46. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein the antagonist or inverse agonist is an imidazole derivative.

47. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or antidepressant, in order to correct the undesirable effects of those drugs.

48. (New) Method according to claim 47 such that the undesirable effects include weight gain, loss of alertness.

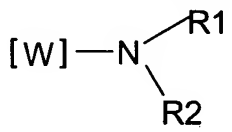
49. (New) Method according to claim 47 such that the undesirable effects include epilepsy and/or convulsions.

50. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant, in order to potentiate the therapeutic effect thereof on the cognitive sphere.

51. (New) Method according to claim 41, wherein the antipsychotic or an antidepressant is selected from olanzapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, mirtazapine, paroxetine, amitriptyline, aripiprazole and carbamazepine.

52. (New) Method for preventing and/or treating a pathology selected from: schizophrenia, depression, psychosis, mental disorders, mania, bipolar affective disorders comprising administering a compound (A) and a compound (B) as defined in claim 27 to a patient in need thereof.

53. (New) Method according to claim 42, wherein the antagonist/inverse agonist (B) of histamine at the H_3 receptor is a compound corresponding to formula (I)



(I)

in which

W is a residue which, when it is attached to an imidazole ring in the 4 (5)-position, confers on such a molecule an antagonist or inverse agonist activity at the histamine H_3 receptor,

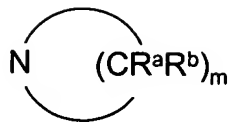
R^1 and R^2, which may be identical or different, each represent, independently,

. a C1-C6 alkyl or a cycloalkyl,

or, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,

- a saturated nitrogen-containing ring

i)



in which m is from 2 to 8 or

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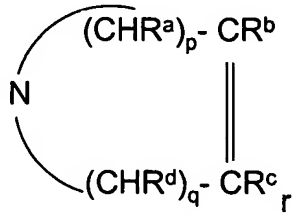
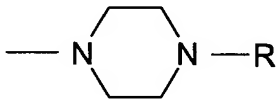
ii) 

in which p and q independently are from 0 to 3 and r is from 0 to 4, provided that p and q are not simultaneously 0 and that $2 \leq p+q+r \leq 8$,

R^{a-d} being, independently, a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl group, a cycloalkyl or an alkoxycarbonyl or

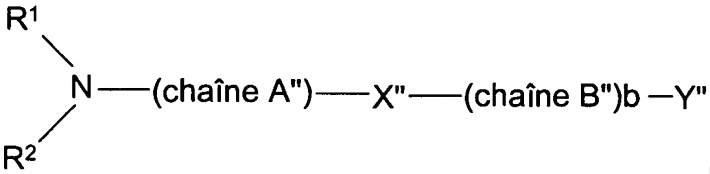
- a morpholino group or
- an N-substituted piperazino group



R being a C1-C6 alkyl group, cycloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkanoyl or an aroyl group,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

54. (New) Method according to claim 51, wherein compound (B) corresponds to formula (II)



(II)

in which:

b = 0 or 1,

i) R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula (I)

ii) the chain A″ is selected from the linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the saturated hydrocarbon chain optionally being interrupted by a hetero atom which may be a sulphur atom,

iii) X″ is selected from the oxygen and sulphur atoms, –NH-, -NHCO-, -N(alkyl)CO-, -NHCONH, -NH-CS-NH-, -NHCS-, -O-CO-, -CO-O-, -OCONH-, -OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene), -OCONH-CO-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SO-, -CO-, -CHOH-, -N(saturated or unsaturated alkyl), -S-C(=NY″)—N-Y″-, in which the Y″s may be identical or different, and –NR‴C(=NR″‴)-NR'‴, in which R‴ and R'‴ denote a hydrogen atom or a C1-C6 alkyl radical and R″‴ denotes a hydrogen atom or another powerful electronegative group which may be selected from a cyano or COY_1″ group, Y_1″ denoting an alkoxy group;

iv) the chain B″ is selected from an aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkanoyl group; a linear alkylene chain $–(CH_2)_n$-, n being from 1 to 5, or a branched alkylene chain containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, the alkylene chain optionally being interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulphur atoms; and a $–(CH_2)_{n''}$-O- or $–(CH_2)_{n''}$-S- group in which n‴ is 1 or 2; and

v) Y″ is selected from a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; a bicycloalkyl group; a cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group optionally substituted by a phenyl group; a heterocyclic radical having 5 or 6 elements containing one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen and sulphur, the heterocyclic radical optionally being substituted; and a bicyclic radical resulting from the fusion of a benzene ring to a heterocycle as defined above;

or

ii') the chain A″ is selected from a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylene group $–(CH_2)_{n''}$- in which n″ is an integer from 1 to 8; a linear or branched alkenylene group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkynylene group comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

iii') the group X″ is selected from –OCONH-, OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene)-, -OCO-, -OCOSNH-, -CH_2-, -O-, -OCH_2CO-, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, an amine or a saturated or unsaturated alkyl;

iv') the chain B″ is selected from the saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched C2-C6 alkylenes comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and -$(CH_2)_{n''}$(hetero atom)- where the hetero atom is preferably an oxygen or sulphur atom; n″ being an integer from 1 to 5; and

v') the group Y″ represents a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the halogen atoms, OCF_3, CHO, CF_3, $SO_2N(alkyl)_2$ such as $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$, NO_2, S(aryl), SCH_2(phenyl), a linear or branched alkene, a linear or branched alkyne optionally substituted by a trialkylsilyl radical, -O(alkyl)-, -O(aryl), -CH_2CN, a ketone, an aldehyde, a sulphone, an acetal, an alcohol, a C_1-C_6 alkyl, -CH=CH-CHO, -C(alkyl)=N-OH, -C(alkyl)=N-O(alkyl) and other ketone derivatives, -CH=NOH, -CH=NO(alkyl) and other aldehyde derivatives, -C(alkyl)=NH-$CONH_2$, and O-phenyl or the group –OCH_2(phenyl), -C(cycloalkyl)=NOH, -C(cycloalkyl)=N-O(alkyl); an optionally substituted heterocycle, a cycloalkyl; a bicyclic group and preferably a norbornyl group; a phenyl ring fused to a heterocycle comprising a nitrogen hetero atom or to a carbocycle or to a heterocycle having a ketone function; a linear or branched alkyl comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyne comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and especially from 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl mono- or polysubstituted by phenyl groups which are unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted; a phenyl alkyl ketone in which the alkyl group is linear or branched or cyclic; a substituted or unsubstituted benzophenone; a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched or cyclic phenyl alcohol; a linear or branched alkene; a piperidyl group; a phenyl cycloalkyl group; a polycyclic group, especially a fluorenyl group, a naphthyl or polyhydronaphthyl group or an indanyl group; a phenol group; a ketone or a ketone derivative; a diphenyl group, a phenoxyphenyl group; a benzyloxyphenyl group, -CN, -alkyl, -aryl, -alkylCOalkyl,

-COOalkyl, -COalkyl, -COaryl, -COaralkyl, -COcycloalkyl, -OH, -alkyl(OH), -alkyl(Oalkyl), -NHCOalkyl, -NH2,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts, or the polymorphic crystalline structures of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

55. (New) Method according to claim 53, wherein the group Y″ is a phenyl group substituted by a halogen atom.

56. (New) Method according to claim 42, wherein the antagonist or inverse agonist is an imidazole derivative.

57. (New) Method according to claim 42, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or antidepressant, in order to correct the undesirable effects of those drugs.

58. (New) Method according to claim 57 such that the undesirable effects include weight gain, loss of alertness.

59. (New) Method according to claim 57 such that the undesirable effects include epilepsy and/or convulsions.

60. (New) Method according to claim 42, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant, in order to potentiate the therapeutic effect thereof on the cognitive sphere.

61. (New) Method according to claim 42, wherein the antipsychotic or an antidepressant is selected from olanzapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, mirtazapine, paroxetine, amitriptyline, aripiprazole and carbamazepine.

62. (New) Method for preventing and/or treating a pathology selected from: schizophrenia, depression, psychosis, mental disorders, mania, bipolar affective disorders comprising administering a compound (A) and a compound (B) as defined in claim 27 to a patient in need thereof.